

The Nation's Educational Purposes

By Mayor McClellan, of New York.

THE only purpose of public education is to make good citizens of the republic. We have thrown our doors wide open to the people of the whole world. Every immigrant who accepts our invitation and comes to us imposes upon us an additional duty which we cannot shirk. Every little off-shoot of an immigrant, whether born here or brought here from abroad, has in him an unlimited possibility for weal or woe, independent absolutely upon how we can care for him.

The craze to turn out complete money-making machines is not confined to our colleges; it has even entered the field of public education. The time that the average child can afford to spend at school is necessarily all too short; so short, in fact, that very little ground can be covered thoroughly. Public education cannot hope to make specialists. It can only hope to prepare children to in time become specialists. As the requirements of modern conditions change, so the requirements needed to meet modern conditions change. The three R's of yesterday may not necessarily be the three R's of today.

But there are certain fundamental subjects that every one must know, and know well, if success in after life is to be hoped for. These fundamentals are the same all over the world. However much opinions may differ as to what should constitute a liberal or a fundamental education, there should be no difference of opinion as to what should form the ground work. You have a great opportunity here in this convention, you who make education your life work, to agree upon what these fundamentals should be, and then, by educating public sentiment, to cause their adoption as the three R's throughout the United States.

I do not believe that any one can be over-educated. But, pardon me, if I confess to being old-fashioned. I do not believe that anyone can be educated who has not at least a smattering of the three R's. It may possibly serve some mysteriously useful purpose to teach 12-year-old boys, who cannot read even the simplest English, to sew buttons on shirts, or to drill girls of the same age, to whom the rule of three is unknown, in the theory, but not in the practice of music, and cooking, for both are often bracketed together in our school curricula. But the ignorant outsider who is excluded from the Pan-nassus of 'educational circles' may be permitted to wonder at the wherefore of it all.

The spirit of unrest permeates our whole national life, political, social, educational. Contentment bids fair to be banished from our existence. He who is content is sneered at as being without ambition, and yet ambition and hysterics are very different things. Contentment and happiness are synonymous, but we prefer to sacrifice both in a struggle for the unobtainable. Were our ambitions laudable, our state of mind would be most commendable. But unfortunately we scarcely know what we are striving for. We have forgotten that deeds are merely a means to an end. Having no particular end in view, we treat the deeds themselves as the summum bonum, the ultimate object of attainment.

The Farmer's Wife.

A Successful Ohio Farmer Gives Credit Where It is Due.

By Joseph E. Wing

(Report of Ontario Experimental Union).

UST to give you an idea of what that farm now produces I may say that this year we cut 350 tons of alfalfa hay and husked 3,000 bushels of corn and had 2,000 bushels of grain. Of course, we have added some land to the original farm, but the farm paid for it.

I want to say a word about the share my wife had in all this. I sometimes wonder why it is that some particular man has managed to succeed so well, till one day I see his wife standing beside him. Then I know what was behind that man, and who made him what he is; I say to myself, there is the other half of that man that I had not seen before. This wife of mine was a town girl; she had been raised in luxury, but when she married she came out to the farm and never repined at all; and she helped me mightily. Of course she could not go out into the field and work; but she did her work indoors. I worked too hard for the first few years—just about as hard as any man could work. Many a time have I started home from the fields with my shoulders drooping, so tired that the whole thing seemed a weariness and a mockery to me. But the girl would come out to meet me, always with a smile on her lips, and tell me some bright thing that had happened about the boy.

She would notice the droop in my shoulders and would say: "Straighten up, my boy, can't you?" and I would straighten up and throw off my dejected bearing. When I got inside I would sink into a chair, so tired that I could not stir. But presently she would say: "There is a tub of water and a change in the next room; don't you think you would feel better for a bath and clean clothes?" So I would take a bath and a change—she had me well broken in, you see. After that, a good deal refreshed, I would settle down a second time, and would make up my mind that on no account would I stir again; but she would look on my face and say: "Joe, if you would like me to, I will shave you." I would say, "All right," and she would lather my face. No one could put the lather on as nicely as she could; it was a rest to have her do it. But when she began to put her arm around my head and began to operate the razor it was different. She meant well, but one escape was enough, and I would suggest as gently as I could that if she didn't mind I would do the rest myself. It was these little attentions and these constant expressions of sympathy that helped me to bear up in the struggle; they were more than half the cause of the winning of the final victory.

I wonder whether we always give our wives the credit that is due them? It is they who inspire us with our highest ideals and make life worth living, and teach us to keep ourselves clean and self-respecting, to stand up manfully straight with head erect and courage undiminished, no matter what befall. I hope we do.

Don't Worry.

By Annie Payson Call.

THERE are two kinds of irritability, physical and moral. There is an irritability that comes when we are hungry, if we have eaten something that disagrees with us, if we are cold or tired or uncomfortable from some other physical cause. When we feel that kind of irritability, we should ignore it as we would ignore a little snapping dog across the street, while at the same time removing its cause as quickly as we can. Nothing delights the devil more than to scratch a man with the irritability of hunger, and have him respond to it at once by being ugly and rude to a friend, for then the irritation immediately becomes moral, and every bit of selfishness rushes up to join it, and to arouse whatever there may be of evil in the man. It is simple to recognize this merely physical form of irritability, and we should no more allow ourselves to speak or act or even think from it than we should allow ourselves to walk directly into foul air when the good fresh air is close to us on the other side.

But moral irritability is more serious; that comes from the soul, and is the result of our wanting our own way. The immediate cause may be some physical disturbance, such as noise, or it may be aroused by other petty annoyances, like that of being obliged to wait for some one who is unpunctual, or by disagreement in an argument. There are very many causes for irritability, and we each have our own individual sensitiveness or antipathy; but whatever the secondary cause, the primary cause is always the same,—resistance or unwillingness to accept our circumstances.

If we are fully willing to be disturbed, we cease to be troubled by the disturbance: if we are willing to wait, we are not annoyed by being kept waiting, and we are in a better, more quiet humor to help our friend to the habit of promptness. If we are willing that another should differ from us in opinion, we can see more clearly either to convince our friend, if he is willing, or to admit that he is right, and that we are wrong. The essential condition of good argument is freedom from personal feeling, with the desire only for the truth, whether it comes from one party or the other.

Hurry, worry, and irritability all come from selfish resistance to the facts of life, and the only permanent cure for the waste of force and the exhausting distress which they entail is a willingness to accept those facts, whatever they may be, in a spirit of cheerful and reverent obedience to law.—Annie Payson Call.

Answering the Emperor.
The following story of the Kaiser and one of his generals is told by a biographer of the German Emperor.

At a review in Berlin some years ago the Kaiser impatiently reprimanded old Gen. Von Meerscheidt for losing his wits at a critical moment.

"If your Majesty thinks I am getting too old, I beg you to allow me to resign."

"No, no," replied the Emperor, "you are too young to resign. Indeed, if your blood didn't course through your veins quite so fast you would be a more useful army leader."

On the evening of that day the Kaiser and the general met at a court ball. The general was talking to some young ladies.

"Ah, Meerscheidt," cried the Emperor, "that is right; get ready to marry. Take a young wife, then that excitable temperament of yours will soon vanish."

The general bowed low as he reported: "I beg to be excused, your Majesty. A young Emperor and a young wife would be more than I could possibly stand."—Tit-Bits.

Victoria, Australia, is overrun with wild dogs.

WORKERS TAKE A HOLIDAY

Working People Take a Day Off For Rest and Pleasure

OBSERVANCE WAS VERY GENERAL

Holiday Set Apart For Working People Generally Observed With Appropriate Exercises.

New York, Special.—Fifteen thousand workers marched under streaming umbrellas in New York's Labor Day parade. Although the rain poured with tropical precipitation, only strict orders from the union leaders prevented an even larger number of workers from marching through the deep puddles which collected on the asphalt of upper Fifth avenue. The members of the Waitresses' Union, who had prepared to march attired in white dresses and shoes, and carrying parasols, were so determined to march in the parade that it required a decree of the Central Federation of Labor Unions that it was unbecoming for women to tramp in sloppy streets to deter them. In the men's unions, not only did the workers march, but many of them were followed by small sons uniformed like their fathers.

Chicago, Special.—Ideal weather conditions prevailed here for the observance of Labor Day. The union labor parade, numbering many thousands of marchers, was the chief attraction. The magnitude of the procession was a surprise. The marchers started shortly after 10 a. m. and were 3 1/2 hours passing a given point. Among the notables near the head of the line was Cornelius P. Shea, leader of the recent big strike of the teamsters in this city.

The parade was halted when it was discovered that a teamsters' union was marching behind a non-union band. Committees went into a conference on a street corner. The trouble was adjusted and the parade resumed.

Salisbury, Special.—Monday witnessed the greatest Labor Day celebration ever held in Salisbury. There were over 15,000 visitors in the city. The parade was over a mile long, made up of union and advertising floats, tournament riders, fire companies, base ball teams and bands, headed by carriages containing the Governor, mayor and other city officials. Three thousand organized union men, representing twelve different trades, were in line.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—Trade unions to the number of about a thousand, representing a score of organizations and including colored as well as white lodges, paraded the streets to the music of half a dozen bands and after wards adjourned to several picnic grounds and spent the remainder of the day in merry making. The day was observed generally in the city as a holiday.

Asheville, Special.—Labor Day was observed here with athletic contests held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union at Riverside Park. About ten thousand people witnessed the events, one of the features of which was a baseball game between The Daily Citizen team and North Asheville. The newspaper boys won by a score of 26 to 0. The day's programme closed with a display of fireworks.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—Labor Day was generally celebrated here. The various union labor organizations gave a large parade in the morning. At the Roanoke fair grounds in the afternoon sports were engaged in and addresses were delivered by Mayor J. H. Cutchin and other prominent citizens. The banks, office buildings, postoffice, etc., were closed and business suspended.

Richmond, Va., Special.—Labor Day was celebrated here with a parade of trade organizations throughout the city to West End Park, where there were games, speeches, athletic contests and an all-day picnic. The parade was smaller than usual, but the attendance at the park was large.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—Labor Day was generally observed in the city. Excursions brought thousands of visitors. The parade was large, and was participated in by all the unions. There was good speaking and athletic sports and numerous amusements. The day passed off quietly and pleasantly.

Wontonly Shot Down Jews.

Kishineff, By Cable.—During the progress here of a funeral procession of Jewish workmen following the body of a poor woman who had been killed by roughs, shots were heard and the procession was suddenly charged by troops and police. Many of the workmen were wounded and 50 of them were arrested. Several are missing and are supposed to have been killed.

Succeeds Loomis.

Oyster Bay, Special.—Robert Bacon, of New York, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, in succession to Francis B. Loomis, resigned.

President Roosevelt authorized Monday the official announcement of Mr. Bacon's appointment. The appointment of Mr. Bacon was agreed upon almost immediately after Elihu Root had accepted the office of Secretary of State, but was not announced. Mr. Bacon for many years had been an important factor of business life in New York city, having been within a year or so ago a junior partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. President Roosevelt has known Mr. Bacon for many years.

Break Away From Conference.

Liverpool, By Cable.—All the steamship lines both British and continental have broken away from the North Atlantic conference and are therefore free to act independently regarding passenger trains, etc. It is authoritatively stated, however, that none of the lines will take the responsibility of making changes and that everything will continue as though the conference were still in existence.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:
Good middling... 10 1/2
Strict middling... 10 1/2
Middling... 10 1/2
Tinges... 9 to 10
Stains... 7 to 9

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, easy... 10 3/4
New Orleans, quiet... 10 1/2
Mobile, dull... 10 3/4
Savannah, steady... 10 9-16
Charleston, steady... 10 1/2
Norfolk, steady... 10 7/8
Baltimore, nominal... 11 1/4
New York, quiet... 11 1/5
Boston, quiet... 11 3/5
Philadelphia, steady... 11 40
Houston, quiet... 10 3/4
Augusta, steady... 10 3/4
Memphis, steady... 10 5/8
St. Louis, firm... 10 3/4

North State News.

Fifty applicants for license to the practice of law stood the examination last week before the Supreme Court. Forty-six out of 50 passed the examination. Their names are as follows: Charles H. Martin, Johnson county; William P. Webb, Franklin; Frederick D. Swindell, Carteret; Charles B. Stipper, Robinson; Walter A. Chisholm, Moore; Wm. M. Bellamy, New Hanover; Edgar B. Cloud, Polk; Robt. H. Dixon, Chatham; Thaddeus S. Ferece, Randolph; Jno. W. Whisnant, Caldwell; John C. Bower, Ashe; Nathan T. Ryals, Johnston; Walter E. Brock, Union; Jay V. Long, Union; Henry B. Adams, Jr., Union; Edw. S. Askew, Bertie; Robt. B. Boone, Jr., Durham; Sumter C. Brawley, Iredell; Burke H. Bridges, New Hanover; Frederick W. M. Bynum, Chatham; John Cheshire, Edgecomb; Ben F. Dixon, Jr., Wake; Jos. F. Ford, Buncombe; Daniel G. Fowle, Wake; Vonno L. Guder, Buncombe; Laurence H. Hampton, Jackson; Alfred W. Haywood, Jr., Alamance; Dr. Ezekiel Henderson, Onslow; Geo. L. Jones, Macon; Graham Kenan, Duplin; Henry P. Lane, Rockingham; James S. Lawton, Duplin; John W. Ragland, News Ferry, Va.; Forest M. Redd, Mecklenburg; Ernest L. Sawyer, Pasquotank; John E. Swann, Buncombe; Patrick H. Wilson, Wake; Stephen C. Wooten, Pitt; John W. Gafford, New Hanover; John M. Coates, Harnett; Geo. H. Wright, Buncombe; Edw. H. Farris, Guilford; James W. Scroggs, Forsyth; Robt. B. Pharr, Mecklenburg; Isaac F. Long, Buncombe.

An effort is to be made, during the coming autumn, it is learned from Mr. Streeter, of the Children's Home Society of North Carolina, to effect the organization of a State conference of charities. Of course it is understood that the call for this will emanate from the State board of charities, which will manifest interest in the work. It is thought that during the State fair will be a good time for holding such a conference. Mr. Streeter seems to be very confident that the next Legislature will create for North Carolina what is known as the juvenile court system and with it the probation system. What he has done with his work so far has very clearly shown the value of the probation system. He has received 105 children since his society was organized, not quite two years ago, and all of these have been placed in homes or in institutions which will probably train them.

The corporation commissioners find that the total of incomes as reported to it is \$2,693,000, being an increase of over last year of \$238,486. The commission has not as yet, finished this work, as a number of persons have been reported by county commissioners for being liable for income taxes who have failed to list. The commissioner has served notice upon these and has called upon them for a report. Thirteen counties report no increase. The following are the counties which make the largest returns of income taxes: Wake \$297,599, New Hanover \$256,764, Mecklenburg \$221,070, Guilford \$198,016, Durham \$185,692, Forsyth \$179,484, Buncombe \$163,743, Wayne \$65,922, Cabarrus \$63,736.

The State Department of Agriculture announces the resignation of Franklin Sherman as entomologist, he having gone to Canada, and of G. M. Bently as his assistant, he having gone to Tennessee, and states that for the present, R. S. Wovlum will be in charge of the entire work. The last bulletin deals with insect enemies of corn. Mr. Sherman having prepared it. The department states that Bently and Sherman resigned simply because they were offered better salaries, which they could not afford to decline.

The annual State fair of the colored people will be held at Raleigh at the fair grounds, beginning October 30th, and will run through six days. James E. Hamlin is the secretary. The last of these fairs was the best yet held. The first fair was held in 1879 where the Soldiers' Home now is, the place having previously been Camp Russell, garrisoned by United States troops and during the civil war having been the Pettigrew Hospital.

To End Oil Inquiry.

Birmingham, Special.—H. M. Beck, of this city who is representing minority stockholders of the United Oil and Land Company, of Columbus, Ga., states that the final hearing in the investigation proceedings against the officers of the company is to be given in Columbus, Ga., on September 7. A temporary injunction has been in force since last fall which restrains the majority stockholders from disposing of the company's properties at Mokitrick, California, in the Bakersfield district. The Associated Oil Company, which is the largest producer in California, now operates wells which oil daily and the companies' oiler turn out about 1,000 to 1,500 barrels of oil daily and the officers of the Associated Company are the majority stockholders in the United Oil and Land Company.

No Spread of Disease at Natchez.

Natchez, Miss., Special.—This is the fifth day since the promulgation of the report of yellow fever in Natchez, since which time no new cases have been reported. All of the patients are doing well, the fever being of an exceedingly mild type. Fifty-three volunteers made a house to house canvass and reported very little sickness.

Bomb Explodes in Crowd.

Barcelona, Special.—A bomb exploded with terrific force Sunday afternoon on the marine parade, which was thronged with holiday makers. A panic ensued and the air was rent with shrieks and groans of the victims, who numbered 21, including one woman, killed and five persons mortally wounded. The bomb was conical in shape and was covered with cement. The perpetrator of the outrage is unknown. One witness states that early this morning a child was seen to deposit a bomb at the foot of a tree, while another version is that the bomb was placed at the foot of a tree this afternoon and that the man who was seen to place it there was injured.

Case in Indian Territory.

Little Rock, Ark., Special.—Major General W. H. Haynes, commanding the Arkansas militia, which is furnishing the guards to enforce the State quarantine, was officially informed today of the existence of a case of yellow fever at Mayesville, I. T., and immediately gave orders to the guards to tighten the quarantine. Mississippi and Louisiana, Florida and Atlanta, Ga., have been declared infected territory by the State board of health.

YELLOW FEVER CONDITIONS

Yellow Jack Grows Alternately Worse and Better

FATALITIES BECOME LESS COMMON

New Cases Show Up in Many Sections of New Orleans and Elsewhere.

New Orleans, Special.—Official report to 6 p. m.:
New cases, 53; total to date, 2082.
Deaths, 5; total, 292.
New disease centers, 16.
Cases under treatment, 321; discharged, 1,496.

The increased number of new cases reported Monday is accounted for by the fact that several physicians, whose names had not appeared on the list there. The arrest of Dr. Berge, on a charge of failing to report three cases, is believed to have had its effect on others who were reporting only severe cases. Of the deaths, only one was up-town, and he was the only native on the list.

Dr. Brady, the medical inspector of the State board, said that many country physicians are not reporting mild cases of yellow fever.

Among the outside reports are the following:
Patterson, nine cases, one death.
Lake Providence, three cases, one death.

Terre Bonne parish, 15 cases.
St. Charles parish, ten cases.
La Place, St. John, seven new cases since last report.

Amelia, eight new cases.
Gulfport, Miss., five new cases.
Mississippi City, two new cases.
Vicksburg, Miss., two new cases.

The situation at Patterson where it was feared the ignorant Italians contemplated trouble has developed nothing new. No overt act has been committed, and it is believed that danger is over. Father Widman, the Jesuit priest went there Sunday and met the citizens and a number of leading Italians and proposes to make a personal canvass of the town, to talk to every Italian, and convince him of the good intentions of the health authorities. A heavy downpour of rain prevented the mass-meeting which it was proposed to hold here today.

There is much interest in the case of Dr. Philip Berge, the physician who was arrested late Sunday night on the charge of failing to report three cases of yellow fever. He was paroled by the inspector, but will have to answer to the charge Monday morning before the second recorder. He says that he reported the cases by mail, but the Marine Hospital Service has no record of them.

There has been a recrudescence at Tallulah, in Madison parish, not far from Vicksburg, three cases having been diagnosed by Dr. Krauss, of the Marine Hospital Service.

A report from Leeville, under date of September 1, shows that there have been 312 cases there so far, and 29 deaths, with 145 cases under treatment.

WHEAT YIELD AND EXPORTS.

Strange Reduction in Foreign Shipments—Gain in Home Consumption.

Washington, D. C.—With a wheat crop estimated by the Government at 719,000,000 bushels, compared with 552,000,000 last year, together with bad crop reports from Russia and India, expectations of a reaction from last year's abnormally low exports seem to have been reasonably well founded. Yet wheat exports are still surprisingly light. This week has been the first in almost two months that has not shown a decrease as compared even with the extraordinarily low figures of last year, and even the current gain is very slight. As compared with the figures for 1903, the figures have uniformly fallen to about one-third.

An explanation which at once suggests itself, and which reports from the West have in some degree substantiated, is that the millers at primary points are accumulating large stocks of wheat in advance; hence the wheat is not going forward to seaboard. But this theory is far from adequate. Two other possibilities are that foreign supplies of wheat are much better than has been generally believed, and that our home wheat consumption this year is to be the largest on record.

Counterfeiters' Bad Year.

The annual report of Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, from Washington, D. C., shows a total of 532 arrests of which 41 related to counterfeiters of currency, 52 to altered obligations, and to the counterfeiting of coin, and the others to various violations of the Federal statutes.

Excellent Weather For Corn.

Excellent weather for corn is reported by telegraph. The Southern crop will be large, and the total yield probably will break all records, providing frost comes late.

High-Priced Cars.

About 1100 cars, costing nearly \$6000 apiece, and involving a total expenditure of approximately \$6,500,000, are said to comprise the equipment of the proposed Chicago Municipal Street Railway, as suggested by the report of Expert Dupont, of Detroit.

Chicago Packers "Boost" Prices.

By skilful manipulation and concerted action the Chicago (Ill.) packing houses are "boosting" the prices of provisions to the highest limit.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2 1/2c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra... 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Firsts... 20 1/2 @ 21
State dairy tubs, firsts... 19 1/2 @ 20
Imitation creamery... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Factory, thirds to firsts... 15 @ 17 1/2

CHEESE.

State, full cream, fancy... @ 12
Small... @ 12
Part skims, good to prime... 7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Part skims, common... @ 6
Full skims... 2 1/4 @ 3 1/4

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy... 25 @ 27
State and Penn... 25 @ 27
Western—Choice... 21 @ 22

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice... 3 55 @ 3 70
Medium, choice... 2 22 1/2 @ 2 25
Pea, choice... 3 10 @ 3 15
Red kidney, choice... 3 10 @ 3 15
White kidney... 3 65 @ 3 75
Yellow eye... @ 2 30
Black turtle soup... 3 70 @ 3 75
Lima, Cal... 3 80 @ 3 85

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—FRESH.

Apples, Pippin, per bbl... 2 60 @ 2 75
Coddling, per bbl... 2 00 @ 2 50
Huckleberries, per qt... 4 @ 10
Muskmelons, per box... 2 @ 1 25
Watermelons, per 100... 3 00 @ 3 15
Peaches, per basket... 30 @ 1 25
Pears, Kiefer, per bbl... 1 00 @ 2 00
Bartlett, per bbl... 2 50 @ 3 50
Sectel, per bbl... 3 00 @ 4 00
Plums, per basket... 10 @ 20

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb... @ 13 1/4
Spring chickens, per lb... 14 1/2 @ 15
Roosters, per lb... @ 13
Turkeys, per lb... @ 13
Ducks, per pair... 45 @ 80
Geese, per pair... 1 00 @ 1 25
Pigeons, per pair... @ 20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb... 13 @ 17
Chickens, per lb... 13 @ 20
Fowls, per lb... 13 @ 20
Spring ducks, L. I., per lb... @ 16 1/2
Squabs, per dozen... 1 50 @ 2 30

HOPS.

State, 1904, choice... 22 @ 23
Medium to prime... 19 @ 21
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice... 21 @ 22
Old odds... 9 @ 11

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb... @ 85
No. 1, per 100 lb... 75 @ 77 1/2
No. 2, per 100 lb... 70 @ 72 1/2
Clover mixed, per 100 lb... 60 @ 70
Straw, long rye... 70 @ 75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl... 1 50 @ 1 75
Jersey, per bbl... 1 50 @ 1 75
Sweets, per basket... 50 @ 25
Turnips, per bbl... 1 00 @ 1 25
Tomatoes, per box... 20 @ 1 25
Egg plants, per box... 25 @ 50
Squash, per bbl... 40 @ 100
Peas, per bag... 30 @ 1 00
Peppers, per box... 20 @ 30
Lettuce, per basket... 1 00 @ 1 50
Cabbages, per 100... 2 50 @ 5 00
String beans, per bag... 30 @ 60
Cucumbers, per bbl... 1 50 @ 2 00
Onions, L. I., per bbl... 1 50 @ 2 00
Corn, white, per bbl... 2 00 @ 2 50
Jersey, per basket... 50 @ 1 00
Celery, per dozen bunches... 15 @ 50
Carrots, per bbl... 1 25 @ 1 50
Beets, per 100 bunches... 75 @ 1 00
Cucumbers, per bbl... 1 50 @ 2 00
Cucumber pickles, per 1000... 2 00 @ 3 25
Lima beans, per basket... 50 @ 1 00
Corn, per 100... 50 @ 90
Cauliflower, per bbl... 1 50 @ 3 00
Okra, per basket... 50 @ 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents... 4 25 @ 4 75
Spring patents... 5 00 @ 5 50
Wheat No. 1 N. D., Duluth... 4 30 @ 4 75
No. 2 red... 34 1/2 @ 38
Corn, No. 2 white... @ 60 1/2
Oats, mixed... 29 @ 29 1/2
Clipped white... 33 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Lard, city... @ 8

LIVE STOCK.

Beef, city dressed... 7 @ 9
Calves, city dressed... 9 @ 12 1/2
Country, city dressed... 8 @ 11 1/2
Sheep, per 100 lb... 2 50 @ 3 00
Lamb, per 100 lb... 6 50 @ 8 20
Hogs, live, per 100 lb... 5 60 @ 6 70

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